



**LEIGHTON-LINSLADE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1967

G. R. THORPE, *Medical Officer of Health*

M. S. LESLIE, *Chief Public Health Inspector*



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To the Chairman and Members of the Leighton-Linslade Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year no particular problem arose to cause concern to the Health Department.

The statistics remained satisfactory. These are to be found later in the report. It will be noted that reference is made to an "Adjusted Rate". In order to be able to compare birth and death rates of one district with those of another district, it is necessary to take into account differences in the population structures. In a new town it may be that there is a preponderance of young persons and relatively few elderly persons. In these circumstances a relatively high birth rate can be expected and also a low death rate. On the other hand, in say a south coast resort there may be a considerable number of elderly persons who have retired there and fewer young couples, so a high death rate can be expected and a low birth rate. These two districts cannot be directly compared as conditions differ. The Registrar General supplies a comparability factor which makes allowances for the differences and this is applied to the crude rates to give an adjusted rate and so make the figures for all districts comparable.

Throughout the country there has been an increase in the number of children being looked after during the day away from home. The Local Authority is required, under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, to register persons and premises where children are looked after for a substantial part of the day. The Act ensures that the premises are suitable and the accommodation adequate. Sufficient toilet and washing facilities must be provided and the children protected against physical dangers. The number of children accommodated is restricted according to the space available and the number of staff in attendance to look after them. Standards are laid down and care is taken to see that these are not abused. By means of registration the Local Authority is able to exert control and be satisfied that the health and safety of the children are not endangered.

I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Members of the Council for your interest and encouragement in the work of the Public Health Department and to all members of the staff for their loyal support and efficiency during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. THORPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health: G. R. Thorpe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

M. S. Leslie, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.A. (Scot.).

Additional Public Health Inspector: D. C. England, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector: R. G. Gittings.

Senior Clerk: Mrs. Z. Lowes.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	4,180
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	18,040
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book	5,813
Rateable Value at end of December 1967	£912,324
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,600

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The town's population is now expanding rapidly and further large scale development in the area is envisaged over the next few years. Local industry also continues to expand and deals with a wide variety of goods from cosmetics to trucks. The proximity of the district to London and the new town of Milton Keynes should also aid development and attract more residents to the town and countryside which is extremely attractive and which offers varying facilities for recreation.

It has a long history as a market town and even in these days of traffic build up the very wide high street still offers ample room to meet the demands of pedestrians, market traders and traffic. The opening of the new ring road via West Street has helped considerably to ease the traffic problem.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

E BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	195	170	365
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Totals						205	176	381

Crude Birth Rate: 21.1 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 19.2 per 1,000 home population.

(The comparability factor for the District being 0.91).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 24.6 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Rate for Bedfordshire: 19.0 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for England and Wales: 17.2 per 1,000 home population.

STILL BIRTHS

ALL BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Totals						6	5	11

Still Birth Rate: 28.0 per 1,000 total (live and still births).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 18.1 per 1,000 total (live and still births).

Rate for Bedfordshire: 12.3 per 1,000 total (live and still births).

Rate for England and Wales: 14.8 per 1,000 total (live and still births).

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths in the District	29	48	77
Transferred into the District	43	35	78
Transferred from the District	1	4	5
Totals ...	71	79	150

Crude Death Rate: 8.3 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 8.8 per 1,000 home population.

(The comparability factor for the District being 1.06).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 8.9 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Rate for Bedfordshire: 9.2 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for England and Wales: 11.2 per 1,000 home population.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	1	5

Infant Mortality Rate: 13.0 per 1,000 related live births.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 17.3 per 1,000 related live births.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 14.5 per 1,000 related live births.

Rate for England and Wales: 19.0 per 1,000 related live births.

DEATHS CONNECTED WITH CHILDBIRTH

Maternal Mortality: Nil.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: Nil.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 0.17.

The total number of live births during the year was 381, which was a little lower than the figure of 416 for 1966. The adjusted birth rate was 19.2 per 1,000 population, which compares favourably with the figure for England and Wales as a whole (17.2).

Deaths in the district totalled 150. This gave a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 population, being less than the rate for England and Wales (11.2).

The figures given under “Causes of Death” remained much the same as last year. Malignant disease caused 35 deaths and coronary disease and angina accounted for 31 deaths. These, together with vascular lesions of the nervous system, were the main causes of death. Accidental deaths totalled 5, including motor vehicle accidents. It is unfortunate that these deaths continue to occur in spite of considerable publicity regarding care on the roads and in the home. It is regrettable that a moment of carelessness can have fatal results.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years										75 and over							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1		5		15		25		35		45		55		65		M	F
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	2	
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 Diabetes ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	5	5	8	
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
20 Other heart disease ...	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	
21 Other circulatory disease ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
23 Pneumonia ...	2	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
24 Bronchitis ...	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	
25 Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
31 Congenital malformations ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
33 Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
34 All other accidents ...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Totals ...	71	79	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	3	2	14	5	17	18	27	
																							48	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN INFANTS

							Male	Female
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...			2	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE AREA

Provided by the Bedfordshire County Council

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Service provided by the Bedfordshire County Council covers the full twenty-four hours and satisfactorily meets the needs of the area.

In addition to the transport of emergency cases, ambulance or sitting-car transport is available for carrying patients unable to travel by other means to and from hospitals or clinics, when attendance is necessary for medical treatment.

The Ambulance Service also covers the removal to isolation hospitals of patients suffering from infectious disease.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Chief Nursing Officer:

Miss W. Frost, Health Department, Phoenix Chambers,
High Street, Bedford.

Tel.: Bedford 51651.

The Leighton-Linslade Urban District is satisfactorily covered by Home Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting personnel, who operate under the supervision of the Chief Nursing Officer.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Organiser: Miss K. Kelly,

County Offices, Vernon Place, Dunstable, and

The Health Clinic, Bassett Road, Leighton Buzzard.

Home helps are provided for households where assistance is needed. The amount of help given varies according to the needs of the individuals assisted.

HEALTH CLINIC, BASSETT ROAD

Child Welfare Clinic: Tuesdays and Fridays — alternate weeks.

Mothercraft classes: Wednesday afternoons.

Midwives Booking Clinic: Mondays.

School Clinics: Audiometry.

Dental.

Speech therapy.

Routine school medical inspections (where school facilities are poor).

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications of infectious disease totalled 219, compared with 266 in 1966. The majority of these cases were due to measles (178). There were fewer cases of whooping cough, being 18 compared with 42 in 1966.

Protection against infectious diseases is given to babies and children at County Council welfare clinics and booster doses are given in schools. The diseases against which protection is given are diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and an oral vaccine is used against poliomyelitis. During 1968 protection will also be offered against measles.

Protection against tuberculosis is given to older children by means of B.C.G. vaccine.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	0 - 5	5 - 15	Over 15	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	116 (135)	59 (69)	3 (1)	178 (205)	—
Scarlet fever	6 (2)	11 (8)	2 (1)	19 (11)	—
Whooping cough	9 (25)	7 (17)	2 (—)	18 (42)	2
Infective hepatitis	— (—)	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)	—
Puerperal pyrexia	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	2 (—)	—
Sonne dysentery	— (2)	— (2)	— (1)	— (5)	—
Food poisoning	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	2 (—)	—

Figures for 1966 are given in brackets.

TUBERCULOSIS IN AGE GROUPS

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-35 years	—	2 + 1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-65 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	1 + 1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2 + 1*	2 + 1*	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Cases transferred into District

NUMBER ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR

						Male	Female
Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	23	9
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—	7

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

A mobile X-ray unit visits the Health Clinic, Bassett Road, once each week on Thursdays from 10.30 to 11.0 a.m. During this time patients sent by their doctors can quickly be X-rayed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 — Section 47

This Section provides for the removal to hospital or Part III accommodation on a Court Order, of sick or old people who cannot look after themselves.

This legislation was not used during the year.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Water Supply

The water supply to the District is the responsibility of the Bedfordshire Water Board and a satisfactory and wholesome supply has been maintained throughout the year.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
(in parts per million)

Treated water leaving Waterworks	Leighton Buzzard	Linslade
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazen Units)	Nil	Nil
Reaction (pH)	7.8	7.0
Electric Conductivity (reciprocal megohms per c.c. at 20°C)	500	600
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Free and Saline Ammonia)	Trace	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Trace	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrates	Nil	2.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	29	20
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	198	250
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	84	120
Total Hardness	282	370
Calcium as CaCO ₃	252	327
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	30	43
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 26.7°C	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	Less than 0.04	Less than 0.04
Lead, Zinc, Copper	None found	None found
Sodium as Na	12	12
Potassium as K	4	4
Manganese as Mn	None found	None found
Fluorine as F	0.10	0.20
Silica (Molybdate reactive)	11	14

RAINFALL

The Station at which the rainfall is taken is the Periwinkle Lane Pumping Station at Dunstable.

Month	Total Inches	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours		No. of Days with .01 ins. or more	No. of Days with .04 ins. or more
		Inches	Date		
January ...	1.83	.47	22nd	14	11
February ...	2.72	.91	27th	14	11
March ...	1.66	.61	8th	9	6
April ...	2.23	.61	10th	15	9
May ...	4.44	.69	14th	21	16
June ...	2.28	1.15	25th	5	4
July ...	2.59	1.34	22nd	10	8
August ...	2.10	.41	10th	17	12
September ...	2.98	.46	4th	21	13
October ...	6.37	1.41	16th	20	17
November ...	2.13	.60	1st	15	12
December ...	2.69	.68	18th	20	15

CLEAN AIR

Pollution of the atmosphere is not a problem as such within the Urban District. The Council's main concern has been to ensure that all new furnaces are, as far as practicable, capable of operating continuously without emitting smoke. During the year six notices were received of proposals to install new furnaces. The Council is also required to reject plans of new buildings if the height of the chimney is insufficient to prevent, as far as practicable the smoke, grit, dust or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Where plans have been received, advice has been given and recommendations made by the department.

As people become more and more aware of the improvement in environmental conditions, one of the first things they appear to complain of is the nuisance caused by indiscriminate burning of garden and other types of refuse. Incidents investigated have included smoke from burning tyres, burning out the interior of motor vehicles, burning off insulation from copper cables and numerous garden bonfires. In most cases the persons causing the nuisance have taken prompt steps to abate and prevent a recurrence of same.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The rivers and streams in the urban area are the Ousel and Clipstone Brook. The River Ousel adjoins the sewage works and receives the outfall effluent.

CARAVAN SITES

There is one licensed caravan site within the district. The present licence limits the number of caravans on the site to 25 until such times as the owner connects the site to the main sewer. This work is in progress.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

During the year the Council employed one full time rodent operator whose duties were mainly the investigation of complaints of rats and mice and carrying out the necessary treatment to eradicate them.

During the year he has also systematically treated the refuse tip, the sewage disposal works, the main sewers, waterways and canals.

In order to encourage occupiers to report to the Council of any rodent activity, the policy of treating domestic premises without charge has been continued. The rodent operator has also treated any wasp nests reported during the year and a charge of 10s. 6d. per hour is made for this service.

During the year a number of unusual insects have been brought into the department. These have been identified with the help of the laboratory services offered by the various pesticide companies and the necessary advice on treatment and proofing given.

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AREAS

It is unlikely that the clearance of any further areas will be done by Compulsory Purchase Order as any potential clearance sites now remaining lend themselves more suitable for Clearance Order procedure. During the year 18 houses were demolished and a further 14 Demolition or Closing Orders were made. 5 dwellings which were the subject of Closing Orders were eventually repaired and modernised to grant standard.

Progress continues with the repair and improvement of the older type of house and brief factual surveys are carried out from time to time followed by information to the owner of suitable property as to the grant provisions available under the Housing Acts. As a result of these measures a steady flow of applications are received. The Council's Public Health Committee are still of the opinion however that if any real headway is to be made in improving the nation's stock of old houses the procedure for dealing with improvement grants requires further simplification.

The Housing Committee has suggested more than once to the Ministry that one simple way to achieve this is by fixed contributions for each of the basic amenities. The actual cost of providing these amenities could then be disregarded.

Whilst we have a fair number of homes in multiple occupation, the situation as existing at present is not so much the number of Italian homes in multiple occupation but rather the number of single houses in Italian occupation. This is an important distinction because it throws into relief the extent to which integration has taken place over the years.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, is the main piece of legislation covering food premises and their personnel. The types of food premises visited this year included Hotels, Fish and Chip shops, Wet Fish shops, Bakers, Confectioners and Factory Canteens.

The biggest obstacle to a really high standard of food hygiene is the careless and disinterested food handler. No amount of stainless steel or good structural conditions will recompense for sound basic cleanliness and an appreciation of the necessity for it. There is always the difficulty of course in areas of high employment to obtain the right kind of labour.

The standard of Licensed Premises continues to improve and all the Brewery firms concerned in the district have been circulated with our standard code for this type of business.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

No. of samples taken	Product Sampled	Report			
		METHYLENE BLUE TEST		PHOSPHATASE	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
16	Pasteurised Milk	16	–	16	–
2	Sterilised Milk	2	–		
26	Ice Cream	Methylene Blue Discoloured		Provisional Grade	
		Was not in 4 hours		1	22
		Was not in 2½ hours		2	0
		Was not in ½-2 hours		3	2
		Was not in 0 hours		4	1
18	Dairy Cream	Was not in 4 hours		1	13
		Was not in 2½-4 hours		2	0
		Was not in ½-2 hours		3	2
		Was not in 0 hours		4	3
16	Water	Probable No. C. Bacilli		Per 100 m.l. Bact. Coli	
		0		0	
2	Yoghurts	Where no food poisoning organisms isolated		Other organisms isolated	
		2		–	
4	Continental Sausage	3		1	
				Non. pathogen Staph. pyogenes.	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one with a relatively small throughput and requiring meat inspection only one day per week. The other having a larger throughput requires the services of the meat inspector twice a day, 5 days per week.

As well as inspections made by the health department the slaughterhouses are inspected regularly by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966, which came into operation on the 30th September 1966, provided the further measures necessary to bring about the full inspection of all home-killed meat before it leaves the slaughterhouse. All meat passed as fit for human consumption has to be stamped with the Council identification and by the inspector who examined the meat.

The following is the number of animals killed for human consumption and examined for this purpose.

APPENDIX

Carcase and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES
Number killed and inspected ...	933	10	11488	1556	Nil
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	1	365	2	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	161	3	4978	222	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. and cysticerci ...	17.2%	30%	43.3%	14.2%	
T.B. Only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	10	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	0.62%	
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	

Of the total of 13,987 animals which passed through the two slaughterhouses the total weight of material requiring condemnation amounted to 38,040 lbs. During the year 488 visits were made to the slaughterhouses for meat inspection purposes.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following is the report on the operation of the Act required by the Ministry of Employment and Productivity.

TABLE A — REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of premises registered at end of year	Number of regis- tered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	10	112	84
Retail Shops	10	134	36
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	14	3
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	—	19	19
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	3	3
Totals ...	20	282	145

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

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TABLE C — ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	696
Retail Shops	605
Wholesale departments, warehouses	96
Catering establishments open to public ...	97
Canteens	18
Fuel Storage Depots	13
Total	1525
Total Males ...	676
Total Females ...	849

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	63	23	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	70	30	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:	Number of Defects			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation: ...				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—		—	—
TOTAL	4	4	2	—

